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The People's Korea

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No More Korean War; 'Team Spirit' Must Be Stopped

Pyongyang Discloses Japan's Dangerous Role

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on March 6 on the creation of a grave situation threatening peace in Korea owing to the reckless war clamour of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The statement reads:

A grave situation threatening peace has been created in Korea now by the reckless war clamour of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The United States plans to stage in south Korea from March 7 a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" of largest scale ever since the Korean War by mobilizing huge armed forces over 100,000 strong comprising U.S. ground, naval and air forces and Marines and south Korean puppet army.

For this military exercise it issued "orders of emergency mobilisation" to the U.S. army units already one month ago and airlifted to south Korea on a massive scale huge ground forces and modern weapons of destruction and military equipment including warplanes, rockets and tanks from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Japan proper and Okinawa, and mobilised over 10 warships including aircraft carriers.

The military exercise involving U.S. and south Korean forces of all services and arms will include a "ground operation," "landing operation," "bombing exercise" and "para-trooper and heavy equipment dropping exercise" for simulated strikes at the northern half of the Republic on the ground and from the air and sea.

The provocative nature of the military exercise as can be seen in the scale of the forces mobilised in it and its program clearly shows what a reckless and dangerous war gamble it is.

This din of military exercise raised by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique not only increases tension and leads the situation to the brink of war in Korea, but menaces peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sharply denounce the reckless war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, regarding it as a grave violation of peace and security in Korea and Asia and a high-handed challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who desire the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Why are the United States and south Korean authorities raising a row of powder-reeking military exercise and inciting the war fever when the Korean people and all the peace-loving people of the world ardently hope that a durable peace will be achieved in Korea and her peaceful reunification realized at an early date?

It is intended to threaten the Korean people with "strength" and, furthermore, obstruct the reunification of Korea and start a new war of aggression.

It is also aimed at giving "strength" to the south Korean puppet clique which is utterly isolated from and rejected by the people, and letting them maintain the military fascist rule in south Korea and, at the same time, driving them into war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

With such criminal scheme, the United States clearly disclosed once again its intention to oppose peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification at any cost and permanently occupy south Korea.

The United States promised to withdraw its troops from south Korea, yielding to the strong demand of the Korean people and world peace-loving people. But, in actuality, it is massing more aggressive armed forces in south Korea than ever before and stepping up the preparations for a new war behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

The chief obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, that aggravates tension in Korea, is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

It is an urgent demand of the times and the unanimous call of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The United States must stop at once the reckless war clamour, looking straight at the trend of the times, and withdraw its aggression forces from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledge.

If the U.S. attempts to frighten the Korean people or get something with the threat of "strength," it is a foolish act.

Not only once have the Korean people experienced the threat of the U.S. "strength," namely in the "Pueblo" incident, the "E.C.-121" incident and the "Panmunjom incident."

The Korean people have never tolerated nor will tolerate any threat of "strength."

The south Korean authorities must discontinue at once their treacherous acts for realising their long-term office under the patronage of foreign forces by selling the country and the nation.

If the south Korean authorities attempt to put down the fighting spirit of the south Korean people who demand freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country by intensifying fascist suppression and war moves, they will face a greater resistance of the people and hasten their own destruction.

Japan is, in fact, taking an active part in the war clamour of the United States and the south Korean authorities by offering her territory as a U.S. military base for Korean aggression.

The Japanese ruling quarters must desist from the criminal act of offering the Japanese territory as a starting base, logistic base and offensive base of the U.S. forces for Korean aggression against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the cause of the world peace.

At this moment when peace in Korea and Asia is gravely menaced by the dangerous war clamour of the U.S. and south Korean authorities, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people call upon the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all other countries which love justice and treasure peace to strongly denounce the criminal war clamour raised by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and lift a louder voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must stop at once the reckless war clamour which might lead to a new war in Korea.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities persist in the dangerous war adventure in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising from them.

16,000 Koreans Here Rally Against Maneuver

More than 16,000 Korean residents in Japan rallied on Mar. 3 at the Hibiya open-air theatre located in the heart of Tokyo, demanding a stop to the provocative American-south Korean joint war game "Team Spirit '78" to start from Mar. 7 in south Korea in a simulated attack on the northern part of Korea.

The site echoed with ceaseless slogans cried out by the indignant Koreans: "Let's oppose 'Team Spirit '78'!" "Flay a bid for the military integration of Seoul, Tokyo and Washington and their war preparations!" and "We want one Korea!"

The mass rally was addressed by Vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

He branded the largest scale war game as designed to perfect the war preparations against the DPRK; bolster up the Pak Jung Hi "regime" faced with a serious crisis; and discourage the mounting movement of the south Korean people for democracy and national reunification and thereby prevent the reunification.

Saying that the United States is still reinforcing the American forces in south Korea contrary to its promise to phase out them, the vice-chairman stressed such move stems from its interior intention to maintain south Korea as its colonial military base, by bringing into being "two Koreas." He demanded the U.S. country war game and withdraw GIs from south Korea along with their equipment.

He urged Washington to give up a reckless attempt to instigate the puppet clique into a war provocation, and to Tokyo to discontinue its scheme to reinvade south Korea in collusion with them.

After the rally, as many as 16,000 Korean residents unfolded a one-hour-and-a-half long demonstration through downtown Tokyo. From the several-km-long ranks of the demonstrators, vigorous slogans were chanted one after another—"Oust GIs from south Korea!" and "The Japanese Government, stop supporting the Pak clique!" Pushing through the business quarters of the Japanese capital, the mass demonstration drew active sympathy from the metropolitans.

Korean residents here on Mar. 3 demonstrated through downtown Tokyo, demanding a stop to "Team Spirit '78."

KOREA FOCUS

Expansion of War Industry Sharpens Tension

"Compensatory measures" are omnipresent in any debate on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. It is true not only of the current withdrawal plan of the 2nd Division from there but also of the past withdrawal of the 7th Division. As "compensatory measures" the Pak junta is making intensive efforts to boost its armed forces and in particular to expand war industries under the slogan of "self-reliant national defense."

Ceaseless Arms Buildup Projects

On June 23 last year the south Korean armed forces conducted an air-ground combined maneuver near the central sector of the Military Demarcation Line. Its purpose was to demonstrate the effectiveness of the so-called domestically-produced firearms, including direct-firing guns, howitzers, mortars and M-16 rifles.

Since his seizure of power through the coup, Pak Jung Hi has made tireless efforts to increase the armed forces: the 1961-65 "plan for the modernization of the armed forces"; the 1968-70 "plan for the completion of the war posture of the armed forces"; the 1971-75 "plan for the modernization of the armed forces"; and the 1976-80 "force improvement plan."

The 71-75 modernization plan managed to carry out only 70 per cent of its original targets during the plan period due to the delay in military assistance caused by congressional resistance, and was extended by two years. This arms buildup plan was started as "compensatory measures" to offset the Nixon Administration's reduction of U.S. troops in south Korea by 20,000 men. Its parallel moves were steps of creating a Student Defense Corps and Homeland Defense Reserve Forces.

The 76-80 "force improvement plan" is a response to the plan of the Carter Administration to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. The Pak junta is striving to establish "self-reliant defense posture" as it claims, "it is the resolve of the ROK Government to defend itself by itself." Last year was marked off as a "year of expansion of war industries" with an eye to domestic manufacture of all military supplies except for nuclear weapons and warplanes. In June a meeting was held to discuss "extensive development of war industries" where it was decided to fulfill the 76-80 plan ahead of schedule, assemble helicopters from fall and start the manufacture of tanks from 1978.

A machinery complex was set up in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, with the target population being set at 300,000, as the heart of war industries. A plan is under way to raise the capacity of the Pohang Iron Mill from the present 2.6 million tons to the level of 5 million tons by 80 because steel is vital to munitions industries. A crash program is being undertaken to expand the chemical industrial complex in Ulsan and the petro-chemical complex in Ryosu in a bid to produce powder.

Heavier Dependence on US and Japan

Needless to say, the projects for expansion of munitions industries in south Korea have been launched with a full backing from the United States. All the military aid was in the form of grants in '60's. Since the beginning of '70's, south Korea received annually $200 million worth of grants by FY 1976 when grants were terminated. Even after that, American aid included excess defense articles, foreign military sales and credits. During the 71-77 modernization plan period, the total aid figures reached $1,849,-450,000: $842,718,000 in grants, $422,-518,000 in excess defense articles and $584,158,000 in military sales credits.

The present "five-year force improvement plan" for which $5 billion was earmarked originally is now believed to cost more than $8 billion, including $1.9 billion pledged by the United States. In addition, the United States promised to give south Korea $300 million in special military credits and $800 million worth of weapons in the inventories of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

Capital from Japan is playing a significant role in the war industries of south Korea. A south Korean delegate Pak Jun Gyu called for Japanese aid to the development of war industries at the 13th joint executive meeting of the south Korea-Japan cooperative commission held in December 1975. He said, "The national defense power of the ROK is directly linked to the ROK-Japan economic cooperation." In response, Kono Fumio, adviser to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, pacesetter for Japan's war industries, and chairman of the defense production committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations, remarked, "The United States has begun to withdraw from Korea. However, Japan is not in a position to dispatch combat personnel there. Japan should exports weapons to Korea and go as far as to help her locally produce weapons." Then came a plan for formation of KIDC (Korea Industrial Development Corporation.) Japan offered $4 billion as part of funds for the 77-81 "fourth economic development plan," or an annual average of $800 million. This figures compares with a yearly aid of $300 million over the 10 years after the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," including $800 million in reparations.

Whatever rhetoric about "self-reliance," the Pak junta's arms buildup projects are being carried out with growing dependence on foreign powers, which means the sharpening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Reunification Vs. 'Two Koreas'

Chongryun Chairman Lectures

A lecture meeting on the Korean question held on Feb. 27 at the Sankin Building in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Choson-sinbo Company.

Invited there were as many as 250 Japanese dignitaries from various social circles.

Among them were leading members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic, Socialist and Communist parties and trade unions, scholars, jurists, journalists and religionists.

The lecture meeting was begun by an opening speech of the sponsor.

After his speech, the audiences heard a lecture by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.)

Follows the summary of his lecture:

Self-Determination

The 33-year-long division of Korea not only forces misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people, but poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

So, her reunification based on independent and peaceful procedures emerges as a common concern of the peace-loving people of the world as well as a paramount national task of the entire Koreans.

The solution of the Korean question should accord with national interests and will of the Koreans.

The independent, democratic and peaceful achievement of reunification is a basic policy consistently maintained by Pyongyang. After all, a key to the solution of the question lies in putting an end to foreign powers' intervention and enabling the nation to exercise the right to national self-determination.

In other words, the reunification is required essentially to establish national sovereignty throughout the Korean Peninsula.

The American military presence in south Korea is not only the cause of the division but a primary obstacle to the reunification.

As the United States failed in a bid to dominate the whole of Korea, it has begun adopting a policy to fix the division in an attempt to place even south Korea alone under its grip.

With the "Nixon doctrine" proclaimed, Washington has been unclisguisedly pushing ahead with a "two-Korea" policy. This remained unchanged under the Ford administration and remains so still under Carter.

While proposing to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, the Carter administration is all the more reinforcing their military capability.

On top of this, it helps Seoul, despite its pledge not to aid such a repressive regime as restricts human rights.

In the final analysis, these facts show that there is no change at all in the U.S. policy to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a colonial military base.

One Korea

Those standing against the reunification call for the so-called "cross-recognition," "simultaneous admission to the UN" and the "resumption of the north-south dialogue."

In order to effectuate the "cross recognition," they invent "international coordination" by countries concerned, four or six. But, it is designed to impose the division upon the Korean people, involving the "big powers."

The "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea to the UN" will lead to the international recognition of "two Koreas" as separate states, because the internationally recognized independent countries alone can be admitted to the world organization.

After such effort was faced with rejection, Seoul is desperately attempting to see itself alone admitted to the UN, with the backing of the U.S. This is aimed to compel Pyongyang to seek its own separate UN membership.

In connection with the UN membership, the DPRK Government has always maintained that Korea should enter the world organization as an integrated state after her reunification or the institution of a north-south confederation, what they call the Koryo Confederal Republic.

The argument about the "balance of power" between the north and the south is another concept for the permanent division of the country based on the "policy of strength."

The "non-aggression pact" put forth by Seoul can bring about neither stability nor peace on the Korean Peninsula, as designed indefinitely to station foreign troops in south Korea. It will lead to the "co-existence" of north and south Korea, that is, the lasting division.

The Korean question fundamentally differs from that of Germany both from historical and objective points of view.

The north-south dialogue should be led to the restoration of national integrity of the Korean people, as declared in the north-south joint statement.

In spite of this, Seoul has ever since pursued the "two-Korea" policy.

As things are, it is self-evident that Seoul spreads the dialogue as a step toward the status quo, though it is clamouring about its resumption.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime," repressive and corrupt, can not be a party to the dialogue for the Korean cause for national reunification.

Every responsibility should be assumed by the south Korean "regime" for the dialogue coming to stalemate.

Pyongyang already made as many proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification as over 130 times even before the north-south joint statement was signed.

What is more, the three principles for national reunification were set forth in person by President Kim Il Sung. The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity constitute a key-note in the July 4, 1972 joint statement.

In order to carry into effect the joint statement, Pyongyang furthermore made public on Jun. 23, 1973 a five-point policy for reunification —to cease tension, promote cooperation and exchange in various fields, convene a great national congress, institute a confederation and seek the single UN membership under the confederation.

Among other things, Pyongyang proposed Washington to conclude a bilateral peace agreement to replace the existing Korean Armistice Agreement. And last year it revealed a four-point national salvation proposal.

Japan Policy Change

The United States expects Japan to take an important, or dangerous, role in her military operation program on Korea.

In particular, American bases in Japan target the peninsula. The military integration of south Korea, the U.S. and Japan is near completion.

Actively joining in the "two-Korea" campaign, the Government of Japan is making closer its ties with Washington and Seoul, political, economic and military.

Japan should reconsider such attitude without delay, and at least refrain herself from standing against Korea's reunification.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Reunification Com. Appeals To World Public

The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on February 22 sent an appeal to the organizations of various countries of the world for solidarity with the Korean people.

It said:

One of the latest events that go to prove a threat to peace is a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise," the largest ever in scale since the Korean War, which is planned by the U.S. Government and military and the Pak Jung Hi forces of south Korea.

Needless to say, this is an extremely strategic "exercise" which simulates a full-scale war on the Korean Peninsula.

It is evident that this large-scale "exercise" planned by the U.S. Government is a war provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We hope you will understand that the military situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula is being aggravated due to the strategic deployment in which the U.S., Japanese and south Korean armed forces are integrated into one.

In conclusion we hope your organizations will direct attention to the facts that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is the biggest obstacle to the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification and that the Japanese Government and the governments of some capitalist countries play not a small role in maintaining the fascist system in south Korea, and hope you will launch a particularly staunch movement for the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Korea Forum in Yokohama

A Korea forum opened on March 1 at the Yokohama International Conference Centre, sponsored by the Japan Committee of Concerned Korea Watchers.

According to the sponsor represented by Kajitani Yoshihisa, a military affairs critic, the forum was arranged for foreign personalities interested in the Korean problem, residing in Japan.

Present at the forum were 30 Japanese and other foreign personalities of eight countries including the U.S.

The forum heard a key-note report by Professor Hoshino Yasusaburo of Tokyo Teachers University," the Korean Question and Japan."

Declaring that the north-south joint statement is most important in the examination of the Korean reunification issue, the Japanese professor called for the urgent implementation of the three principles for reunification laid down in the statement, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the positive role of the Japanese people in that direction.

For the purpose of implementing these principles, he held that foreign military forces should completely withdraw from south Korea, that the freedom of speech and democracy be guaranteed and foreign powers' attempt to perpetuate Korea's division stopped. Among other things, the reporter asked the Japanese Government to change its policy obstructive to the reunification.

After the key-note report, the forum discussed the following three topics: 1) Peace in Northeast Asia and the Korean Question; 2) Self-Determination of Korea and Its Tasks; and 3) Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea.

Reports were presented respectively by Australian peace researcher Andrew Hughes, Japanese authoress Matsuoka Yoko and British Professor David Bogget of Seika Junior College in Kyoto.

The key-note report and the other reports are carried on page 2....Ed.)

59th Anniv. of 'Mar. 1 Uprising' Marked

A Pyongyang report meeting was held to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising at the Moranbong Theatre on February 28.

In her report Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said:

The popular uprising that broke out on March 1, 1919, was a nationwide anti-Japanese struggle.

She further said:

Korea is one and she belongs to the Koreans. There is no reason or ground for our country to be divided into two. It must be reunified and developed as one state.

The U.S. ruling circles should look straight into today's reality and renounce their "two Koreas" plot. They must immediately and completely withdraw from south Korea, taking along all the U.S. troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the UN resolution and their own pledges and take hands off Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should discontinue at once the hostile acts obstructing the reunification of our country, dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists in the "two Koreas" scheme and stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

She ardently called upon the south Korean political parties and public organizations and workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, believers and people of all other strata to unite close and courageously rise in a nation-wide struggle to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists within and without. (KCNA)

Capital Construction and Cement Industry

Construction makes headway in full force every year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the past Six-Year Plan period construction projects of vast scale were carried out to increase the might of the country.

In this period the capacity of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was expanded to 1,200,000 kw and the Unggi and Chongchon-gang thermal power plants and the Sodusu power stations No. 1 and No. 2 were put into operation and the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Wiwon and Huichon power stations progressed fast.

The new large-size Toksong, Sochang and Kumya Youth coal mines were developed and the shaft pits of the Anju Combined Coal Mine, and the Anju and Kogonwon coal mines and many other pits were constructed.

The Musan Mine with its inexhaustible magnesite deposits was reconstructed and expanded on a large scale, promising new mines were developed and new ore dressing plants and large-scale long-distance pipelines built.

The construction of the large furnace of 1,500 cubic metres, a large continuous sintering furnace with a 3 million ton capacity, and modern rolling branch shop of one million tons in capacity was successfully wound up at the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works and other metallurgical bases were readjusted and reinforced.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant and many other machine-building bases were built.

The gigantic industrial bases including the Youth Chemical Complex and Sunchon Cement Factory were built and a number of light industrial bases cropped up.

The Rakwon and Pipa streets took shape in Pyongyang, and South Chongjin and other new cities made their appearance. Anju was rebuilt as a new grand city.

The Korean Revolution Museum, the seat of the great Juche idea, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the February 8 House of Culture, building No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang metro and other monumental edifices with Juche architectural beauty rose during the Six-Year Plan period.

Under the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il Sung, funds twice as much as the investments in the past 7 years are appropriated to construction in the Second Seven-Year Plan. More than 80 per cent of it is directed to productive construction.

In order to ensure major capital construction projects, the new 7-Year Plan envisages tremendous expansion of cement industry: an annual production of 13 million tons of cement. The DPRK has large deposits of limestone and clay and abounds in anthracite and electric power. Limestone is a basic material of cement and anthracite fuel.

In 1946, the cement output was 103,000 tons and in 1949 increased to 537,000 tons. The 1950-53 Korean War left the cement industry totally destroyed, with its output reduced to 27,000 tons in 1953.

The 1956 figure was 597,000 tons because the February 8 Cement Factory and the Unsan Cement Factory were rehabilitated under the Three-Year Plan for Post-War Rehabilitation and Development of National Economy.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) the cement output rose to 2,283,000 tons. The Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) extended by three years saw the annual production of 4 million tons as a result of the modernization of the February 8 Cement Factory and the Sunghori Cement Factory.

The cement output target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was 7.5-8 million tons. During the plan, a large-capacity kiln was put into operation at the February 8 Cement Factory and the Sunghori, Haeju and Komusan cement mills were equipped with improved facilities: industrial television and telemechanics and the introduction of a new method of calcination. The Sunchon Cement Factory was commissioned into operation as a plant with the capacity of 3 million tons.

The DPRK produced 8 million tons of cement last year. Its per capita output is 519 kg and is one of the ten highest figures of the world. West Germany is 540 kg; the United States, 291 kg; England, 300kg; and Japan 590 kg.

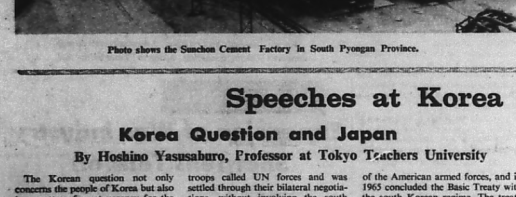


Photo shows the Sunchon Cement Factory in South Pyongan Province.

DPRK Leading Rice Producer

Korea is a leading rice-producer in terms of per *chongbo* output (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare). Its maize farming, once backward, is also the same level.

The national congress on agriculture held on Jan. 27 this year set the task of producing 8.8 million tons of grain for this year and reiterated the target of 10 million tons.

The persistence of the cold front sweeping the world in recent years seriously damaged agricultural production. However, the DPRK, a mountainous country with a limited area of cultivated land, has kept a high tempo of growth in grain production.

Mundok and Sukchon counties in South Pyongan Province continuously boosted the per *chongbo* output through successful rice farming. Last year they again raised it by over 1.5 tons above the previous year's. In particular, it went up by an average of two tons in the same period in Pyongsong county of the province.

Last year many cooperative farms on the west coast reaped an average of 8-9 tons of rice from every *chongbo*.

The per *chongbo* output of maize, the major dry field crop, also rose year after year. A few years ago an average of 4-5 tons of maize per *chongbo* was regarded as a big success in the intermediary and mountainous areas. But today the cooperative farms in these areas raised it to 7-8 tons.

Last year the Sogok Cooperative Farm in Sinhung county brought in an average of 9,830 kilograms of maize per *chongbo*. The output reached 10-13 tons in many fields of the Pobu Cooperative Farm in Kaechon county.

Average annual growth rate of grain production was 9.1 percent during 10 years 1963-74. In West Europe the average annual growth rate is 2.3 percent, 1.8 percent in North America, 2.3 percent in Oceania, 3.5 percent in East Europe and U.S.S.R., 2.6 percent in Latin America and 2.4 percent in Africa. (Source: A survey on annual change in food and agricultural production of the world and the region, 1961-75, issued by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.)

The DPRK attained high growth rate: 36 percent in 1972-73, 31 percent in 1973-74, and 14-15 percent in 1974-75. The DPRK produced 7 million tons in 1974; 7.7 mil. tons in 1975; 8 mil. tons in 1976 and 8.5 mil. tons 1977. The per *chongbo* output stood at 5.9 tons in rice in 1974. This already excelled such results as of 2.37 tons in Indonesia, the optimum place in rice production, 1.9 tons in Thailand and 4.79 tons in the U.S.

According to the Feb. 7 issue of "Economy Indonesia," a great amount of Korean rice is exported to Indonesia and various other Asian and African countries. 300,000 tons of rice was bought by Indonesia between 1974 and 1976 and 200,000 tons of rice produced in 1977 will be sold to Indonesia. A contract for the purchase of the rice has already been concluded and is now being carried into practice.

Thanks to the Juche-based farming method, the DPRK can achieve good success in grain production, despite the unprecedentedly long spell of drought and severe frost caused by the cold front. In order to attain the target of grain production, efforts are being made to implement the five-point policy of nature remaking and policy of making revolution in using underground water to cope with unfavourable weather conditions.

Projects for the irrigation of the remaining 150,000 *chongbo* of the 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields will be completed within this year and 150,000 *chongbo* of sloping fields be terraced during the long-term plan period. Besides, 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes will be diked in this period.

First Quarter Year Targets Hit

The working people in different part of the DPRK are beating their first quarter year targets in succession in their drive to carry through the militant tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for this year.

The Ministry of Fisheries fulfilled its fishing plan for the period in 40 days entering this year and then a number of industrial establishments followed suit.

The producers of heavy-duty trucks of the "Sungri" General Automobile Plant, the large automobile production base of the country, on February 16 honoured its first quarter year plan for the heavy-duty trucks "Konsolho."

On the same day the workers of the Sodusu Power Plant announced the fulfilment of their plan for the period. Now they keep power production on a high level.

The Hochon-gang Power Plant has already far surpassed its quota for the first quarter of the year by effectively using the generating equipment available.

The Samsu and Yuson forestry stations, leading forestry bases of the country, carried out on February 15 on all indices their commitments for the period set much higher than the result of the corresponding period last year. They continue expanding their successes.

Over 60 local industrial factories in Chagang Province have overfulfilled their first quarter year plans. The production level of the local industry has risen 50 per cent over the corresponding period last year in the province.

Many factories of local industry in other provinces have hit their first quarter year targets one after another.

News in Brief

Feb. 1

* A Foreign Ministry delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kil Jae Gyong visited Libya between February 1 and 10.

Feb. 11

* A Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kil Jae Gyong visited the Republic of Niger from February 11 to 16.

Feb. 20

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree appointing Kim Ryong Ha as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Syrian Arab Republic.

* An agreement on aviation and transportation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was signed in Rangoon.

Feb. 21

* Kim I Hun, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Mongolia presented his credentials to N. Luvsanvadan, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia.

Feb. 25

* The 1978 working plan for film exchange between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers was signed in Pyongyang.

* A government civil aviation delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Marui M. Abuzakuk, Chief of the Civil Aviation Department of the SPLAJ, arrived in Pyongyang.

Feb. 28

* A Soviet trade union delegation headed by K.Y. Matskyavichus, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

Speeches at Korea Forum Held in Yokohama (Gists)

Korea Question and Japan

By Hoshino Yasusabaro, Professor at Tokyo Teachers University

The Korean question not only concerns the people of Korea but also is a matter of great urgency for the peace and prosperity of Asia and the rest of the world. Suffice it to say that the Korean question should be settled by the Koreans people themselves on the principle of their right to self-determination and in an independent manner, free from outside interference.

(1) Independent and Peaceful Reunification of North and South Korea: July 1972 Joint Statement

At the close of WWII, the Korean people were liberated from Japan's colonial domination. Over the thirty years since, however, Korea has been left divided into north and south, and its reunification remains yet to be achieved. Division is the worst national disaster for the Korean people with a long history and traditions and the same language, customs and culture. Their tragedy must be brought to the earliest possible end with the country reunited.

What is most important in the examination of the Korean reunification issue is the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement which was announced after the meeting of representatives of north and south Korea. The joint statement clearly lays down as the three principles for reunification independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. The Korean War and the Vietnam War are both unmistakable evidence of the extent of tragedies and deep wounds resulting from violations of such three principles: intra-national hatred, foreign intervention, foreign-aided attempts at reunification by force and war.

(2) Withdrawal of Foreign Military Forces from Korean Peninsula

Crucial to the implementation of the three principles is the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the Korean Peninsula. The independent and peaceful reunion of North and South Vietnam came one year after the ending of the Vietnam War in April 1975 with the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the collapse of the Saigon government. This hard fact graphically proves that the root cause of the split of Vietnam lay in the military intervention by the Americans and other foreign powers and that consequently it was simple and easy to reunify North and South Vietnam independently and peacefully after the removal of that root cause.

Despite the restoration of peace and the reunion of Vietnam after the war, the state of tense military confrontation persists on the Korean Peninsula due to its division. Against this background the Panmunjon Incident took place in August 1976. An outstanding fact about the incident is that the clash occurred between the north Korean troops and the American troops called UN forces and was settled through their bilateral negotiations, without involving the south Korean troops. A lesson from the incident is that it is impossible to reunify north and south Korea before the withdrawal of all the American forces from south Korea and the subsequent reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula because the American presence is the root cause of the tragedy.

It is only too natural and justified that as in the Brussels Conference, supporters of the north-south joint statement demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea as UN forces and in particular of the American troops. It is apparently because such just demand of the world public grew too strong to be ignored that U.S. President had to announce his plan to withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. combat ground troops from south Korea when he was sworn in. His policy must be advanced to the point of withdrawing all the American forces from south Korea. It is also necessary not only to protest with anger the Japanese Government's objection to the projected withdrawal of American forces from south Korea but also to ask for its policy change.

(3) Guarantee of Freedom of Speech and Democracy in South Korea

Secondly, in order to implement the three principles, it is essential to guarantee freedom of speech and expression and democracy in south Korea. The south Korean government's policy is of extreme importance. South Korean President Park denies freedom of speech and the press and democracy for his people under the Yushin Revolution as they support the north-south joint statement. He imprisoned Kim Dae Jung and other signatories of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation which was released on March 1, 1976. The Japanese Government failed either to protest the abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the KCIA or to take steps for his rescue. They are continuing to infringe on the humn rights of Korean residents in this country. I opposes such policy of the Japanese Government and demand that the International Covenant on Human Rights be ratified as soon as possible.

(4) Stop to Attempts at Perpetuation of Division of Korea into North and South

The third requisite for the implementation of the north-south joint statement is to stop foreign powers from perpetuating the division of Korea into north and south. A key factor herein is the policy of the Japanese Government. Since WWII, the successive Japanese conservative governments have regarded north Korea with hostility. During the Korean War the Japanese Government offered maximum cooperation in the operations of the American armed forces, and in 1965 concluded the Basic Treaty with the south Korean regime. The treaty in article 3 describes the Government of the Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate government in Korea recognized under the UNGA Resolution 195 (III) and denies the existence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its Government.

The preamble of the Japanese-south Korean treaty refers to mutual respect for sovereignty and (he maintenance of international peace and security, but what the treaty is really aimed at is contrary to them.

It seems to me that the bilateral treaty is functioning to prepare war instead of serving the preservation of peace. Under the treaty a huge sum of reparations and economic aid was provided to south Korea which in turn was able to dispatch more than 50,000 troops to the Vietnam War. Another important fact was revealed in a remark made by a south Korean consul in Okinawa's Naha city.

A certain south Korean consul assigned to Naha City after the 1972 conclusion of the agreement on the reversion of Okinawa to Japan spoke about the objective of his consular office: "My consulate is not necessary for the protection of the lives, safety, property and interests of 200 Koreans resident in Okinawa. Our objective here is to maintain the relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of Okinawa in order to help the movements of military forces based in the islands in the event of a second Korean War." I was a member of an investigation team surveying the U.S. forces and Self-Defense Forces deployed in Okinawa in March, 1977. I was petrified to find American bases there expanded on a large scale in preparation for a new Korean War and in close cooperation with the Self-Defense Forces.

I cannot but conclude that the Japanese Government is set on having the division of Korea perpetuated and the tensions there sharpened, in total contradiction of the spirit of the north-south joint statement. The basis for my conclusion is in the Japanese Government's economic assistance to Seoul and the advance into south Korea of Japanese corporations, resulting in manifestations of neo-colonialism and in the attitude taken by the Japanese Government toward the UNGA debate on the Korean question. Such policy must be not only stopped but changed as early as possible.

(5) Channels of North-South Korean Academic, Cultural and Sports Interchange

As for the role of the Japanese people, I must stress the need for Japan to provide channels for north-south Korean academic, cultural and sports exchange. So, I believe that the Japanese people should serve as channels of the soul of the Korean people divided into north and south.

Self-Determination and Its Tasks

By Matsuoka Yoko, Authoress

It is on that principle of national self-determination that the Korean people have been pursuing reunification of their artificially divided country.

President Kim Il Sung states: "That our people who have lived as a homogeneous nation in a unified state for ages should be divided into two in our times, is impermissible either from the viewpoint of the communist ideas or from the standpoint of the nationalist ideas." (October 9,1975).

In order to carry on this national and revolutionary task, three principles were enunciated: namely, reunification should be achieved 1) independently, (that is, by the Koreans themselves alone) without reliance upon outside forces or their interference; 2) by peaceful means; 3) national unity above all as one nation should be promoted, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

The DPRK has assured in the words of President Kim Il Sung, "What society south Korea will become in the future will be decided by the south Korean people according to their will...(Sept. 17 1972.) "They have no intention of forcing their socialist system upon the southern half; in return they would not allow south Korea to force them to accept and restore capitalist system. Unified Korea will be a confederation for quite some time.

This move has naturally gained considerable international support as was shown at the First Committee of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on October 29, 1975, which adopted with overwhelming majority of those voting a draft resolution cosponsored by 43 member states "On the creation of favorable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," embodying the policies of the DPRK.

Thus the international climate is becoming more favorable to those fighting for just causes, but there are still many obstacles to overcome before Korea can be unified independently and peacefully. Notable among them is the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops. U.S. armed forces must be pulled out. President Carter during his election campaign pledged to withdraw U.S. forces from Korea, but since then has backed down on his promise, apparently due to pressures from reactionary forces, particularly those in the U.S., Japan and in south Korea.

They are the ones who have been concocting all sorts of ways not only to sabotage the efforts for reunification, but also to make the division of Korea permanent. "Cross recognition argument" is one such example.

Another is a proposal to have the north and the south enter the UN simultaneously or to obtain separate admission of south Korea to the world body.

This is nothing other than a way to create "two Korea."

"Balance of power argument" is another which belongs to this category. Those who take this stand insist that any disequilibrium inevitably brought about by American troops withdrawal would invite "invasion" from north. This is a pretext they use to arouse fear and tension in south Korea in order to subjugate the people. The DPRK would not "invade" the south because after all it is they who initiated the present unification program as the most important task in their class struggle and have acted accordingly. And the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the only Marxist-Leninist party in south Korea, which wholeheartedly supports the 3 principles and 5-point program for reunification firmly believes, as was made clear in their platform, that a struggle to overthrow the present fascist regime and to establish democracy in social and political life in south Korea must be undertaken mainly by the people in the south themselves.

There must be no doubt that the Pak Jung Hi regime is highly oppressive and corrupt. The contradiction between it and the American ruling class is increasing as is evidenced by the recent bribery case. Needless to add that discontent among the people in south Korea is growing. Had Pak learned a "lesson" from the fall of other puppets of U.S. imperialism in Asia, he is likely to resort to most vicious means in order to cling to his power. Is that not the danger which makes Korea vulnerable for outside interference and aggression?

After all democratization of south Korea is a prerequisite for independent and peaceful reunification for only then forces in Korea aiming to achieve the common goal can be united into one, irrespective of their differences in social system, political views and religious beliefs.

That the Korean people themselves can unify their country peacefully without any outside interference is the only way to alleviate tension in Korea and contribute toward peace and security in Asia as well as in the world.

Peace in Northeast Asia and Korea Question

By Andrew Hughes, Australian Peace Researcher

While we are meeting here, the delegation of 74 people from Japan are in a conference on disarmament in Geneva with some 70% delegates from all over the world, organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations of the UNO, to take a stand toward the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. So I start with this problem of the nuclear weapons now in south Korea and ready to be used, and which are brought in and out of Japan on the Midway, etc. and transitted through Japan. These nuclear weapons constitute a threat to the total life of North East Asia, including Japan and Korea. So the very first thing we have to take into account is this, linking it with the promise of President Carter to withdraw the U.S. troops from Korea.

I won't go back over the history of foreign intervention in Korea, the division of the country into north and south, but I do want to say that whatever the background, the time has come to end this totally abnormal situation of occupation of south Korea by 33,000 American troops armed with nuclear weapons, after this quarter of a century since the end of hostilities in the Korean war. No logic on earth can justify this abnormal situation.

"U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said Feb. 22 if North Korea attacks South Korea following withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from that country, U.S. air and naval forces would become involved immediately and U.S. Marines based in Okinawa be on the scene within a couple of days."

Or I can cite the Korean report submitted to Congress, issued by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, date-lined Dec. 12: "For more than a quarter of a century the United States has maintained military forces in the Republic of Korea. These forces, stationed in the ROK at the request of the Korean Government, have served our mutual interest in (a) preventing the outbreak of a war in Korea which could involve the United States and the major powers of the region; and (b) more broadly, promoting the peace and stability of Northeast Asia."

What we are seeing now, is that the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops—note that it is only "ground troops," not air or naval forces—is being used as a pretext for the strengthening and extension of the U.S. policy of the military integration of the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the ROK forces with the U.S. forces.

Now let me consider for a moment what we call the Korean question. I want to set out what I believe are essential steps that need to be taken to resolve this question and to eliminate the threat and danger of war on the peninsula.

Let us note in passing that war on the peninsula would involve Japan and the Japanese people whether they wanted it or not. U.S. military policy is for a unified problem of military action, involving U.S. forces, Japan's Self-Defense Forces, and the Korean forces, as I have said. This is the danger we face, involving us all, if by chance or mishap or miscalculation war should break out as it did in 1950. We must make sure that this does not happen again, which is one reason why this conference is so important.

Now what other steps are to be taken? (1) Reunification of divided Korea should be the unqualified aim of whatever we think and do. Deliberate attempts are being made to continue and even make permanent the present division of Korea into north and south. I won't go into details here, but merely say that this must not be allowed to happen by whatever tricks are tried, either by Pak or by outside pressure. I am sure the Korean people themselves will never agree to this, which is one reason why the people of the south, as distinct from the military dictatorship, must be allowed to determine their own future. (2) The ROK regime, including its rule by presidential decree and the *Yusin* constitution must be converted into a liberal democracy where the will of the people can find expression.

Point No. 3 is that all foreign intervention in Korea should be ended. This means withdrawal of troops and weapons so that the people of Korea can determine their future for themselves.

My next point, (4), involves the question "what are the American forces defending there?" Like other countries in Africa and Latin America, it is the economic penetration and control over the economy of the country that keeps the whole economic subservience to USA economic hegemony. The economy, based fundamentally on GNP, must be converted to an independent, autonomous economy, to serve the people's needs, and by "people" I mean the common people, those who today are the low wage slaves who earn the profits for the multinationals, and must sweat to pay the interest on the bank loans that are necessary to keep the economy afloat.

March 1 Declaration of Democracy (Gist)

South Korean dissidents issued on the evening of Feb. 24 the March 1 declaration of democracy demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi and the dissolution of the puppet national assembly. Follows its gist:

On this anniversary of the March First Independence Movement, which shines even in the present dark realities, we express our determination for the realization of liberty, justice and human rights. We thus embrace the heritage of our patriotic forefathers, who fought bloody struggles for the liberty and independence of our fatherland and freedom and justice of our people. Furthermore, looking toward the bright.

Domestic Political Reality

We are living in a suffocating reality, that is, the whole of our society is being transformed into a big prison. The name of this prison is the *Yusin* system. The eternal principle of democracy—that all powers are derived from the people—has been destroyed at its root, and all powers are concentrated in one man's hands. The political reality in which all powers are concentrated in one man who is capricious and perishable imperils the permanent foundation of our national prosperity and national security: when that one man feels anxiety, the whole nation becomes insecure: when that man's heart is hardened, the whole society becomes cold: when that man becomes a bit abnormal, all the people suffer from the abnormality. Today's power of one-man dictatorship is stronger and more awful than that of absolute monarchy during Chosun Dynasty. Today there is no 'kan kwan' who can criticize the policy of the king. There is no 'sa kwan' who can point out in frank writing the wrongdoings of the king in his speech, acts and rule. People are robbed of the right to speak, the right to hear, the right to know, and the right to live as decent human beings. Therefore it is clear that the phrase "to consolidate further liberal democratic order" in the preamble of the *Yusin* Constitution is merely camouflage.

Let us look into the *Yusin* system. The legislature does not represent the people and is no longer responsive to the aspirations of its constituency. Is there any legislature in the truly free world, one-third of which is appointed by the president? The so-called Yu Joung Hoe has never been a legitimate part of the legislative branch, but is rather an irregular part of the executive branch, and thus a loyal slave girl to the one-man dictatorship. Because there is no autonomy of legislature the judiciary branch has been transformed into a loyal attendant to the dictatorship. Legislature for the welfare of the people and judicial process to protect the rights of the people have disappeared.

We know very well that the *Yusin* system is not the system necessary for reunification of North and South. It is an instrument to make one-man dictatorship permanent. Therefore, the *Yusin* system endanger at its root the national security as well as prosperity of our people; it is a system opposed to our people's security and it denies the rights of our people. This is the grim political reality of today. In view of this situation, we strongly demand responsive parliamentary democracy.

Reality of Foreign Policy

Foreign relations must be based upon universally valid principles; their focus should be to enhance our national dignity, to promote friendly relations with other nations based upon self-identity, and to protect the life and property of our nationals abroad. However, the present regime's foreign policy has damaged our national dignity and brought about our international isolation. The regime damaged our national prestige through the East Berlin incident and the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping incident. The current incident of Park Tongsun is ruining our national dignity in the world. As a result, there is a serious crack in our relationship with our ally, the U.S., and our nation suffers isolation not only among countries of the free world as a whole, but also in the third world. The name of the present regime makes our people feel ashamed when they are abroad.

Instead of protecting the lives and properties of our people residing abroad, the present regime assumes an arrogant bureaucratic attitude and spies on its democratic critics. Former high officials and present diplomats of the regime are exposing the misdeeds and corruptions of the one-man system. Here we can recognize that the foreign policy of the present regime is focused on strengthening one-man dictatorship.

In this situation the regime suppresses the human rights of many people who are struggling for justice and freedom, on the one hand,and on the other, it protects the so-called human rights of one individual, Park Tongsun, in the name of protection of national sovereignty. This exposes at least indirectly to the whole world the fact that Park Tongsun was an agent of the regime. Furthermore, this proves that the present regime has not conducted its foreign policy in the interest of the prosperity and security of our people, but for the prolongation of the regime itself. In other words, the present diplomacy is anti-nation and anti-people. In view of this situation, we ardently demand truly democratic foreign policy which can enhance the dignity of our nation and the human rights of our people.

Situation of Religious, Academic, Journalistic World

There are over ten million Buddhists and over six million Christians in Korea. The large size of the religious population does not necessarily mean religious freedom. Whatever the religion may be, there is infinite religious freedom in this land so long as it is concerned only with one's egoistic pleasure after death or with material blessings in the secular world. This is because this kind of hedonistic faith does not struggle against structural injustice and corruption in the concrete history and social situation, but escape from the world. The rulers encourage this kind of individualistic and hedonistic faith and positively support it. Therefore there seems to be an overflowing freedom of faith in Korea. However, when people criticize the absolute power of the ruler according to their conscience of faith, they become immediate targets for suppression and maltreatment. Prophetic faith is thoroughly suppressed, and in this sense there is no true freedom of faith. Today's religious situation is that prophetic critics receive ruthless political retaliation when they seek to share the pain and suffering of the people who fare unjustly oppressed, exploited, and discriminated against by the absolute power.

What is the situation of the academic world today? The schools have been militarily regimented under the name of Student Defense Corps. Thus the automomy of academia has disappeared; especially that of the universities has been systematically destroyed. Along with the disappearance of the autonomy of the university, academic freedom has shrunken greatly. Academic subjects which are disliked by the regime cannot develop fully. Student and professors are more and more functionalized to serve the interests of the regime. Teachers and professors are becoming prison guards of the students in small prisons called schools. This reality of the academic world clouds the future of our nation.

What is the situation of the journalistic world? The foundation of a true democratic society, in which the people are the subjects, lies in the freedom of speech which allows the free and accurate expression and reporting of the aspirations of the people. When there is no freedom of speech, freedoms of assembly, association and other civil freedoms are automatically curtailed, Korean journalism has weakened in inverse proportion to the strengthening of the present ruler's dictatorial powers. Moreover, the 1975 incidents of expulsion of journalists from Dong-A and Chosun dailies became the moment when freedom of speech was completely taken away. Now Korea is quiet because there is no freedom of speech. However, this silence is the silence of a tomb. It is the tomb of silence in which the corpse of freedom and justice is buried. This is the stark situation today with Korean journalism.

Therefore, we earnestly aspire to democratic society where the people of faith can speak out according to their conscience and freedom of press is properly institutionalized. And also we are struggling for autonomous schools in which academic freedom is fully guaranteed.

Economic Situation

On the basis of weekly working hours, Korean laborers work longer hours than laborers in any other country while they receive the lowest wages in the world. 75% of laborers receive less than 30,000 won per month about ($63). Only 0.3% of the Korean population own 43% of the GNP. Moreover, the administration-led economic management does not promote the welfare of the people as a whole; rather, it focuses on the nurturing of industries belonging to big financial groups. As it were, the government and big industries conspire to exploit the laborers more effectively.

The domestic market, too, has weakened, as well as domestic industries. So our economy is far from being self-reliant.

There is another tragic reality.

That is the rate of tax increases for the people. The people's tax rate has grown 18 times. Is there a proportionate expansion of people's rights, to match their increased taxes? On the contrary, the rights of the people have been diminished. This is our economic situation today. In the light of this reality, we strongly call forth industrial democracy in which the welfare of laborers is promoted and national economy becomes self-reliant.

Principle of Reunification

Unification of the Korean peninsula must be realized.

We want unification above all things.

We hope ardently for peace, but we do not want peace at the price of permanent division between north and south.

We want unification with a definite political content, namely, it should be democratic unification. Politically the unified country should have parliamentary democratic system in which the people are the subjects. Economically it should have a system of industrial democracy which institutionalizes codetermination between labor and management. This kind of democratic unification can only be possible through the growth and expansion of the democratic capabilities of our people.

Standing firmly upon the shinning tradition in which the spirit of the March First Independence Movement was expressed throughout the world 59 years ago, now we, here and abroad, resolve to devote our bodies and minds for the realization of political freedom and economic justice in this land, and make to the present government the following demands:

1. In this election year peacefully rescind the Yushin Constitution and dissolve the National Assembly; then let the people create a new democratic constitution through free and just participation.
2. Release unconditionally all political prisoners including intellectuals, students, laborers and religionists, and rehabilitate immediately the civil rights of all released persons who fought for justice and freedom.
3. Re-try openly all the accused in the case of the so-called People's Revolutionary Party.
4. End immediately the military regimentation of schools, and guarantee the autonomy of academia and academic freedom.
5. Stop immediately the censorship of journalism, and realize freedom of speech.

"Anatomy of Two-State Theory of Arch Traitor"

Editorial of "Hyokmyong Chonson," Organ of CC of RPR

"Hyokmyong Chonson," organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, on February 22, 1978, carried an editorial article headlined "Anatomy of Two Nation and Two State Theory of Arch Traitor" denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the south Korean puppets which is getting more unscrupulous these days, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification." (*subtitles are ours...Ed*)

Pak Jung Hi's "Two-Korea" Plot

In this first part, the article roundly exposes the "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It says:

The two state theory of Chongwadae is to divide one unified state into two divided states and make the north and south coexist as hostile states opposed to each other.

To realize the anti-national two state theory—this is the strategy of Chongwadae for permanent split viewed from the political angle.

After carrying out the October *yusin* (revitalization) for two states, the Pak regime established an anti-unification system through the *yusin* of fascism and hardened its stance of completely turning away from the north and confronting it squarely in all fields.

It is the invariable stand of the flunkeyist traitors to turn *yusin* (revitalised) south Korea into a state of the United States of America or a prefecture of the United States of Japan for the realisation of the two states theory. By turning south Korea of *yusin* into a territory of the United States and Japan under the abused name of the Republic of Korea, traitor Pak Jung Hi intends to remove all the factors of reunification and lord it over as the native puppet president for an indefinite period in the sphere of colonial south Korea.

The policy-maker orienting the policy of *yusin* south Korea is the United States and its executor is the Pak regime. The helm of the policy in south Korea is held by the United States, with the Pak regime aboard the small wooden boat.

The noisy call for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the north and south on the part of Chongwadae presupposes the state of split of the country into the north and the south and aims at permanent coexistence of two states under the cloak of the pact.

It is outwardly a non-aggression pact, but, in essence, it is one for creating tension between the north and south.

In order to make two states coexist on the Korean Peninsula, the Pak Jung Hi clique brought forward the proposal for simultaneous UN membership for the north and the south and the argument for cross recognition; they seek in this to make two Koreas fait accompli on the international scene, while prolonging the state of division with the north-south coexistence on the domestic scene.

If reunification is truly wanted, Korea should enter the United Nations as one unified state. If she is to enter the United Nations before her unification, she should join it under the single name of the state.

The Pak regime intends to lay a rail of cross recognition and drive a locomotive of two Koreas on it. The cross recognition theory is also a rehashed version of the proposal for simultaneous UN membership.

The cross recognition theory is the other side of the two Koreas policy and of the strategy of permanent division for carrying into effect the two state theory.

The article points out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resort to delirious intrigues to win over "friends" sympathetic to the two Koreas theory by infiltrating into the non-aligned sphere and pursue a diplomatic policy for approaching the communist sphere in accordance with the "supra-ideological diplomatic line."

It continues:

The flunkeyist traitors are groping for a way of negative approach to the socialist countries with the advertisement of the open-door policy with non-hostile states; they are giving a whore's smile and making sheep's eyes at the "communist countries."

They commit without compunction the foul act of spreading false rumours to build a public opinion favorable for their approach to the "communist sphere."

The Pak Jung Hi clique is the typical model of the arch traitor and sample of the splittist who works desperately to create two territories and two states.

"Strategy of Establishing Economic, Military System"

In the second part, the article notes that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are pursuing "a strategy of establishing an economic and military system" for the creation of "two Koreas."

For south Korea to become an economic and military appendage to the United States and Japan means the permanent division of the country into the north and the south.

Chongwadae's coordinates for permanent split in economic sphere is to completely break the ties of the national economy linking the north and the south, replace its economic system by a system of the division of the north and south, reduce the south Korean economy to local economy of the U.S. and Japan which is completely different in nature from the economy of the north and thus place it under the system of the foreign economy.

The inducement of foreign capital is the most effective expediency chosen by Chongwadae for involving itself in the foreign economic system.

U.S. dollar and Japanese yen are what keep Chongwadae alive.

Availing itself of the golden chance of making inroads upon south Korea, U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital controls the south Korean economic circles. The amount of foreign capital thrown into south Korea as of the end of August, 1977 hit the mark of over 14,000 million dollars.

The south Korean economy has turned into an alien economy which is metabolized on U.S. and Japanese discharges and south Korea has become an economic tributary to the U.S. and Japan.

The article continues:

Chongwadae's coordinates for permanent split in military aspect is to seek the presence of the U.S. troops for an indefinite period and usher in even the Japanese aggression forces in the future to bring into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration and throw itself deeper into the military sphere of the United States and Japan.

The U.S. troops present in south Korea are the protector of Chongwadae.

Remonstrating against the public opinion that brands the U.S. troops as outside forces, traitor Pak Jung Hi openly utters the treacherous words: "The U.S. troops are our saviour and protector. How can they be an outside force? The communists of the north might be an alien nation. But the U.S. troops must be regarded as a homogeneous member of our nation, being linked with us in common destiny."

The immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is the dictate of the era and the nation. But Pak Jung Hi solicits their permanent presence, not a short-term presence, and their increase, not their reduction.

This economic and military dependence of south Korea results in turning south Korea into an alien area subordinated to the United States and Japan.

"Policy of National Heterogeneity"

In the third part, the article lays bare the criminal nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "policy of national heterogeneity" for permanent division.

Noting that the two nation theory of Chongwadae is to make our nation two different nations by dividing it into heterogeneous nations and permanently divide the nation to its very root, the article continues:

To carry the two nation theory into reality—this is Chongwadae's permanent split strategy viewed from the social, cultural and ideological aspects.

The key point of the policy of national heterogeneity of the Pak Jung Hi group for dividing one nation into two is to regard the compatriots in the north as a hostile alien nation and turn the same nation into heterogeneous nations, urged by the anti-communist idea.

The heinous anti-communist fanatics formally made public a declaration of national heterogeneity parting from the compatriots of the north as a nation, saying: "we cannot live with the communists of the north though we are of the same blood. The communists depart from the nation from the moment they become communists. They cannot be regarded as the same nation with us."

Another key point of the policy of national heterogeneity pursued by the Pak Jung Hi group, the flunkeyist traitor, is to erase the commonness of the nation.

One of the basic factors of the commonness characterizing a nation is the homogeneity of language.

In order to destroy the homogeneity of the nation, the group of traitor Pak Jung Hi has plunged the language native to our nation into the flood of foreign language, making it fade away, according to the U.S. imperialist policy of obliterating the national language.

For the permanent division of the nation, the flunkeyist splittists are pursuing without hesitation the most anti-popular policy of changing our nation's race itself through blood mixture.

They are advocating the shuddering racial amelioration theory, arguing that it is necessary to receive the "seeds" of "advanced cultured nations" of the European and American countries and Japan for the racial import of the "good points of the material civilization of the West and the spiritual civilization of the East."

Chongwadae's policy of national heterogeneity is heinously designed to obliterate the conception of the homogeneous nation itself, erase the homogeneity of the nation, change the homogeneous nation into different races and, in the long run, divide our nation into two nations once and for good.

The correct road of the reunification of the territory lies in the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero. (KCNA)

Undaunted struggles for the democratization of society are waged by the south Korean students who want one Korea, not two Koreas.

S. Korean Democrats' Letter to Carter (Gist)

South Korean democrats on Feb. 24 sent a letter to U.S. President Carter, denouncing the recent U.S. State Department report on human rights in south Korea. Follows its gist:

Dear President Carter:

We, who hope that true democracy with full respect for human rights will develop in our country, believe that your human rights initiatives are appropriate, and support them fully.

Therefore, after reading the recent State Department report on human rights in south Korea, we reacted not only with surprise, but also with anger.

First of all, from its very beginning, this report shows how superficial the State Department's understanding is of south Korean security.

How recently was it that the South Vietnamese Government fell within one day, despite enormous aid from the U.S., because of its lack of democratic representation, respect for human rights, and concern for people other than the most wealthy?

This report says that the present Yushin Constitution has reduced the influence and power of the National Assembly. However, to us, the Yushin Constitution has not just reduced the power and independence of the National Assembly, but has eliminated it completely. One-third of the seats in the Assembly are filled by people selected by the president and the remaining elected two-thirds are filled almost without exception with members of the ruling party. Under the provisions of the Yushin Constitution, two candidates are elected from each district, so that (given south Korea's reality of one minor and one sub-minor opposition party) the ruling party is guaranteed a seat in each district even if its candidates do not finish in first place in the elections. This guarantees the ruling party at least a two-thirds majority. How can such an assembly reflect the will of the people?

The report also states in its beginning, "South Korea has emerged as a mid-level economic power following several years of impressive economic growth." These are words which represent only the interests of foreign businesses.

A premise of this report is that the south Korean government has popular support basep on its economic performance. Can people really support the government's economic policies when increases in their incomes do not keep pace with increases in the cost of living, and per capita income does not keep up with increases in taxes? This report, saying that "the government has conducted an intense campaign which has virtually eliminated low level corruption," shields the government by disregarding violations of human rights. Are people in the State Department really unaware of the fact that there is not a single example of anyone guilty of large scale corruption serving out his sentence, despite much notoriety? Don't people in the State Department know about the weak women workers who demanded their rights, including even the mother of Chun Tae-il who burned himself to death to protest working condtions, who are now serving sentences in prison? If they know, then for whose benefit are they shutting their eyes?

Saying, "As 1977 drew to a close, the Korean Government announced several significant releases of political prisoners on December 25 and on December 31. One well-known prisoner, Kim Dae-Jung, was moved from prison to hospital," this report attempts to give the false impression that human rights have been re-established in south Korea. But we who were released from prison have not been released from our sentences. We are under constant watch under temporary stay of execution of penalty, which means that we can always be returned to prison. As for Kim Dae-Jung, the conditions of his confinement are more severe now than they were when he was in prison.

Do you really know how many people have lost their jobs and must live under harsh conditions? Do you really know how many students have been expelled from school and have lost their chances for a good future, but who nevertheless continue to struggle under great danger for democracy in our country? Do you know how many reporters and professors have lost their jobs in the course of their lonely struggles? Given this reality, if people in the State Department received the impression that human rights have been recovered in south Korea with the release of a few prisoners, then we cannot but be suspicious of their eyes.

What angers us about this report is that our government has made use of our release to camouflage the fact that there are many unreleased prisoners of conscience and innocent political prisoners, and that the U.S. government aligned itself with this. Though we strongly hoped that our release was an overture for the future release of other prisoners of conscience and innocent political prisoners, our hopes have crumbled. We would rather return to prison than be used by the government to improve its reputation.

The one-sidedness of this report is made abundantly clear by its account of the execution of eight members of the so-called People's Revolutionary Party (PRP): "Amnesty International concluded that the charges in the People's Revolutionary Party case were "fabricated" and that the case was prosecuted in such a manner as to raise serious doubts as to whether or not those charged received a fair trial. The U.S. Government has never had sufficient evidence to make an independent judgement on the merits of the AI conclusions." Does the U.S. Government have clear proof that the men deserved to be executed? If not, then it is one-sidedly protecting the south Korean government, which monstrously violated the human rights of these people. Reading this report, which denied even impartial Amnesty International's conclusions, we received the impression that the U.S. Government was distorting the truth because of its advantageous relations with our government.

The report states, "As of late December 1977 we estimate that fewer than 150 persons remained in prison under Korean emergency measures." This shows further the report's attempts to minimize our government's violation of human rights. In addition to the emergency measures, there are many prisoners of conscience and innocent political prisoners convicted of violating other regulations. We must also note that many students and other struggling for democracy are sentenced without any protection from lawyers. Recently, our government has once again become more cruel and skillful in dealing with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience. But the report suggests that there is no more torture: "We do not believe that torture is now regularly employed in south Korea." In what country is torture regularly employed? We do not claim that president Park's regime tortures regularly, but there has been evidence of torture during both 1977 and 1978.

The report gives the impression that freedom of religion is guaranteed, saying, "Religious activities are given wide latitude and no restrictions exist on proselytizing by any sect," but this is not the case. The government tries to confine the scope of religious activity inside the walls of the church. But we believe that the scope of religious activity incorporates all of life in society. We cannot give up our prophetic mission of struggle against social conflict, injustice, and corruption. We cannot stop acts of love in support of trampled human rights. We cannot retreat even one step in this struggle. This is because overthrowing injustice and corruption, and criticism of political and economic exploitation are acts of love. But the government says that such acts of love are anti-government political activity, and applies the emergency measures. We cannot help but be suspicious of the State Department's view of religion, which supports the south Korean government's suppression of such religious activities.

Finally, we want to say a few words about Park Tong-sun and human rights. What is the meaning of the Park Tong-sun case? Is it not true that infringements of human rights by the south Korean government brought a storm of protest from abroad, resulting in a bad image for south Korea in America, which then was the reason why the case has been dealt with so intensely? Why did the south Korean government try until the end to "guarantee" the "human rights" of Park Tong-sun? The present government only recognizes the human rights of people who serve its security.

Instead of "Report on Human Rights," we would prefer to title the State Department report "Cover-up for the South Korean Government, which Tramples Human Rights," since from beginning to end the report protects our government's position.

We love our country's 50 million people, who cannot demand their own human rights in the reality of our country's division. The way we can evidence our love best, as we said in the conclusion of our Declaration for Democratic National Salvation, is "to realize justice as a unified people, and to live with pride in the international community as a people of a peaceful land where human rights are guaranteed."

The present situation, in which human rights are trampled through cunning methods, shows clearly that south Korea is not moving toward democracy.

We will finish this open letter by quoting a sentence from the December 30, 1977 statement of the Dong-A Ilbo (Dong-A Newspaper) Struggle Committee for the Protection of Freedom of Speech: "Freedom for the people and unification of the nation—these are the non-deniable demands of our time, and the direction of history."

No one can break off this love.

We are of the opinion that in Korea human rights will not be guaranteed as long as the following conditions are not fulfilled:

1. The emergency measures must be abolished;
2. All persons unjustly arrested must be released:
3. All expelled students and dismissed employees, including professors and reporters, must be allowed to return to their schools and jobs;
4. Freedom of speech and education and belief must be recovered;
5. Surveilance of people by the KCIA must be stopped;
5. Government brainwashing, and militarization of our country through such programs as the New Village Movement and the People's Defense Corps must be stopped;
7. The exploitation of people through the aid of foreign businesses must be stopped, and the right of self-determination by laborers and farmers must be respected; and
8. The Yushin Constitution must be abolished.

We hope the blessings of God will be on you in your political activities, and in your belief in the guarantee of human rights through political policies.

February 24, 1978

Defendents in the March 1 Declaration for Democratic National Salvation Case

Japan's Growing Mil. Responsibility Behind GI Pullout

The largest-scale south Korea-U.S. combined military exercise, nicknamed "Team Spirit '78" was started on March 7, which involved mobilization of U.S. forces in Japan.

According to a testimony by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown at a hearing of the House International Relations Committee, air units deployed in the western Pacific area, naval units in waters near south Korea and Marines on Okinawa would be thrown into battle zones quickly if an "emergency" occurred on the Korean Peninsula. The Fifth Air Force headquartered in Yokota and the 7th Fleet homeported in Yokosuka are apparently the mainstay of the striking force.

"Team Spirit '78" exercise and Brown's recent statement indicate that U.S. military bases on the islands of Japan and its forces here play a key role in the American response to a "contingency" in Korea, or known as a "quick-reaction system."

On Feb. 18 and 19, 10 U.S. warships including flattop Kitty Hawk, U.S. 7th Fleet, made a call at White Beach, eastern Okinawa for the "Team Spirit '78" and landing and take-off drills of U.S. Marine Vtol Harriers and F-4E Phantoms have been conducted since Feb. 22 on Okinawa.

U.S. aircraft carrier Midway left its Far East base of Yokosuka on Mar. 4 heading for south Korea to participate in the joint exercise.

Free Use of U.S. Bases

As a matter of fact the American military bases in Japan have radically been reorganized to cope with any contingency on the Korean Peninsula. **(See box)**

As the Carter administration regards its policy of withdrawing the U.S. ground force from south Korea as a fait accompli, it stresses Japan's military responsibility. The U.S. urges the Tokyo government to permit the U.S. forces to use its bases in Japan freely.

Ito, director of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, Mar. 2 said in the Lower House Budget Committee that if there was an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, it was possible that U.S. Marines from Japan would take necessary action. He also said that although no discussions had been carried out in the U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee concerning the emergency mobilization action, there was a possibility of future discussion under Article 6 of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Eight years ago, at a U.S.-Japan summit conference, Washington and Tokyo reached an agreement which permits what is virtually the "free use of bases" in an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula, on the assumption that a clash on there is an emergency transcending the need for prior consultations and direct deployment from Japan is self-explanatory.

In the Sato-Nixon joint statement of 1969 on the reversion of Okinawa, Japan made plain that the "safety of the 'ROK' is of vital importance to the safety of Japan." In a later speech delivered before the National Press Club, the late Japanese Prime Minister, added that the Japanese government," on the basis of such an understanding, will positively and quickly decide its attitude toward prior consultations" in case the U.S. forces used bases in Japan for the "defense" of south Korea.

Thus, the Japanese government, from a long time ago, permitted Washington to use bases in Japan freely without prior consultation in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Deceptive "Self-Defense"

Mihara, then director general of the Japanese Defense Agency said in his speech at the Diet in November last that "a sphere over which Japan will exercise her right to self-defense in case of emergency" extends 500 miles from the "circumference of the territory" of Japan and up to 1,000 miles on the "sea-route."

Sanada, director of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, expressed the following opinion in the Upper House Budget Committee last month: "It cannot be denied that the limit of self-defense has a relative aspect which can change according to various conditions, including the international situation and the level of military technology."

Director-General Kanamaru of the Defense Agency recently said, "If you can't pose a threat to the enemy, it can't be called self-defense." Chief of Staff General Kurusu also put forth the following opinion in a recent article of a monthly magazine "Wing": "It is difficult to distinguish between aggressive armaments and defense armaments."

In order to be able to cope with any contingency, the Japanese government intends to revamp the Self-Defense Forces and purchase the latest-type military equipment and weapons.

In the Lower House Budget Committee on Feb. 14 Defense Agency submitted its view that the F-15 Eagle jet fighter and the P-3C Orion antisubmarine patrol plane Japan has decided to purchase are not "war" potential which are banned by this country's Constitution.

New Mil. Budget

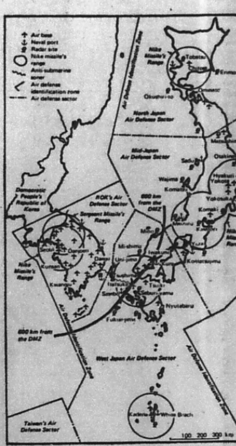
According to a Feb. 12 article of the New York Times, American officials feel a 12.4 per cent increase in the Japanese defense budget in the coming fiscal year beginning April 1 reflects to some degree Japanese uneasiness over the phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

Japan's budget for the next fiscal year will amount to $8,760 million, with more than $2,000 million going for new aircraft, ships and weapons system, and a large slice of the new defense budget will be spent on weapons systems that will improve Japan's defense against sea and air attacks, the paper added.

The Japanese government is also promoting a plan to establish a cooperative security system with the south Korean "regime" as an initial step toward a tripartite security system, including the U.S. as well, in line with the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from south Korea.

Mun Hyong Tae, former chairman of the general staff of the south Korean pupet army, said on Jan. 7 in the "national assembly" that a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security" would be inaugurated in coming March in Tokyo.

All the facts show that Japan's greater defence responsibility is part of the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea.



Major military bases in Japan and south Korea (From a 1976 article of English-language quarterly "Ampo")

U.S. Mil. Deployment Here

There in this country are today 128 U.S. military bases, with a total of 46,500 military personnel. The number of military bases is seven times those in states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) including England, West Germany, and Italy.

Follow the U.S. military deployments in Japan:

Kadena AFB, Okinawa Pref.:

Kadena Air Base is the largest base in northeast Asia; its main force is the 313th Air Division of the 5th Air Force. The combat unit is the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing, with 50 F-4D Phantoms, and 20 RF4C Phantom reconnaissance planes. Because Phantoms cannot directly fly to south Korea on combat missions from Okinawa, they use Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, south Korea, as the forward base. The reconnaissance squadron has a detachment at Kwangju, North Cholla Province; the RF4Cs cover the area from south Korea to Okinawa, flying daily reconnaissance flights.

Yokota AFB, Kanagawa Pref.:

Yokota Air Base, situated like Kadena Air Base on the second line of encirclement, is also on the line of shortest distance between the U.S. and south Korea, and thus serves as a strategic transport terminal. Moreover, because Yokota is in a place where transport planes can go to south Korea and return without refueling, it is considered important as a recovery base.

Iwakuni MAS, Yamaguchi Pref.:

The 1st Marine Air Wing at Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) operates in cooperation with the 3rd Marine Division in Okinawa; it has three squadrons, of which two are stationed at Iwakuni and the third at Futenma MCAS in Okinawa. It has 48 attack planes, 30 fighters (Phantoms), Vtol Harriers, and 15 reconnaissances and other planes stationed at Iwakuni. Iwakuni is considered important because of its geographical position; it can act as a direct support base for a Korean operation.

Yokosuka Naval Base, Kanagawa Pref.:

Yokosuka has the largest service facilities in the western Pacific, whose servicing contributes to the prolongation of the ships' expeditions. Yokosuka is also situated safely outside the range of fighter-bombers from mainland Asia. The U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet, with a land-based command at Yokosuka, has three aircraft carriers (carrying 96 attack planes, 72 fighters, 18 submarine patrol planes and 49 other planes) and boasts of its mobility of over 1,000 km per day. Korean waters are always within easy reach.

Sasebo Naval Base, Nagasaki Pref.:

Sasebo is at the forefront of all the bases in Japan in Korean strategy. The U.S. military has transferred the command facilities at Sasebo to the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces and from now on it will be used as a forward supply base for Marine ammunition and fuel for the 7th Fleet. It is clear that this reorganization was done in consideration of the Korean strategy.

Misawa AFB, Iwate Pref.:

Misawa is the base for the navy's P-3B submarine patrol planes and is being turned into a reserve base; however, until 1970 a squadron of fighter-bombers was based there, with two forward bases in south Korea.

Atsugi MAS, Kanagawa Pref.:

Atsugi has been used for training of carrier-bases aircraft and repair, but it also serve as a reserve base. If an aircraft carrier were to be sunk, the remaining planes could gather there and engage in operation.

Dismantlement of N-Arms From Korea

Follows excerpts from a speech made by Hattori Manabu, assistant professor at Rikyo University, Japan, at a disarmament conference of the world's non-governmental organizations (NGO) which opened a four-day session on Feb. 27 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Today the areas outside their home states where nuclear weapons are known to be kept in place are Central Europe and the Korean Peninsula south of its Military Demarcation Line.

I want to refer to the Korean Peninsula with close links to Japan where nuclear weapons are stockpiled. The United States publicly acknowledged the presence of their nuclear weapons on the peninsula south of its Military Demarcation Line. Their number is 661-686 according to estimates by the Washington-based Centre for Defence Information whose director is Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque. The Brookings Institution estimates the figure at 720 with the total yield approximating 13,000 kilotons. There is no evidence indicating the deployment of nuclear arms north of the MDL. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes plain that her policy is not to permit the presence of foreign nuclear arms or military bases on her territory and not to arm herself with nuclear weapons. Her policy must have been verified by reconnaissances by satellites and other means. As a matter of fact, neither side has ever claimed that nuclear arms are stationed north of the MDL.

American authorities including former Defence Secretary Schlesinger have reiterated the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. Since the idea of mutual nuclear deterrence in Central Europe is unfounded, we are persuaded to conclude that it is a total departure from the premise of deterrence to deploy or threaten to use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear state. If nuclear weapons against conventional weapons, so are chemical weapons.

The stationing of nuclear arms south of the MDL constitutes a flagrant violation of D, Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement. That provision prohibits the introduction into Korea of military supplies.

American President Carter stated during the presidential campaign that removal of nuclear weapons from south Korea was feasible. In his inaugural speech he said, "We will move this year a step toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth." We heard his statements with great expectation. It is over one year since he took over as President, but no single nuclear weapon has been removed from the Korean Peninsula as far as we know.

President Carter said in his interview with editors of U.S. News and World Report:

"...in areas where nuclear weapons are deployed in the Western Pacific and also in Europe and to defend our own homeland, their very deployment implies a possibility of their use, if necessary."

American Navy Secretary Fred Claytor in his latest appearance before Congress testified that a carrier of the U.S. 7th Fleet homeported in Yokosuka, Japan, "has served as a platform ...for nuclear strike aircraft as part of our strategic deterrent." This disquieting statement came amid reports that American forces stationed in Okinawa have frequently conducted nuclear attack drills and exercises for action in Korea.

We Japanese international jurists and nuclear physicists sent a statement and a questionnaire to President Carter, respectively in December 1976 and July 1977 and received a letter from his acknowledging their receipt. We express our sincere hope that President Carter and his Administration will take measures to dismantle nuclear weapons kept in military bases abroad including those on the Korean Peninsula as a step toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

We strongly demand that at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations on disarmament all governments and in especial governments of nuclear nations will reach agreement on banning the deployment of nuclear weapons overseas, removing quickly those already stockpiled in military bases abroad or beginning negotiations on the matters as a concrete step toward total nuclear disarmament and in accordance with the spirit of the non-nuclear proliferation, and at least as an immediate task.

Overseas S. Koreans Issue 'March 1 Declaration'

The "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," a united anti-fascist organisation of overseas Korean compatriots, on Feb. 25 called a news conference at the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" in Tokyo and made public the "March 1 Declaration of Overseas South Koreans for 1978."

The declaration was published on the same day in the U.S., Canada and western and northern European countries.

The declaration published in response to the "March 1 Declaration for Democracy" of south Korean public figures of various circles, which was published in Seoul on Feb. 24, was signed by the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" and more than 20 overseas compatriots organisations in Japan, the U.S., Canada and western and northern European countries affiliated with this organisation.

The declaration said:

What should we demand as the immediate subject at this moment and where should we concentrate the full force of the nation to push it through?

Firstly, it is the unconditional release of all the conscientious prisoners suffering in prison at this moment. Particularly, the figures of the People's Revolutionary Party who are serving their terms after being sentenced to life imprisonment without any open trial as victims to a political means of striking terror into the people. The students penalized under emergency decrees Nos. 1 and 4 which were abolished and ceased to be laws, Kim Ji Ha and other mouthpieces of democratic conscience and Japan-resident Korean students, who were sentenced to death for political offence on false charges, must be released at once.

It is an urgent task to have the demand for the release of Kim Dae Jung met.

Secondly, it is the abolition of emergency decree No. 9. beside this, we demand that uncivilized and barbaric acts of infringing upon the freedom of the people and threatening their lives with emergency decrees and miscellaneous other pseudo-laws and all sorts of suppressive tools including the central intelligence agency never be repeated in the future.

Thirdly, it is the abolition of the *yusin* system and the enforcement of a direct suffrage in a democratic way in the forthcoming presidential election this year.

The human conscience and the reason of the people do not allow us to tolerate the unprecedented *yusin* comedy in which Pak Jung Hi manufactures the so-called "national conference for unification," himself becoming its chairman, controlling its operation, and appointing its deputies who, in return, elect Pak Jung Hi "president."

Moonies Raise Funds for Anti-"Communist" Movie

It was revealed that the "International Anti-Communist League—the Unification Church" is planning to have the Japanese "Toho Film Company" make an anti-communist war movie at a cost of ¥3,300-3,500 million, in which historical facts of the Korean War are distorted to slander the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army.

The title of the movie is "Inchon." The planned movie depicts the U.S. imperialists as "benefactor of liberation," the Korean People's Army, "aggressors" and "anti-popular army." The movie is also aimed at supporting the argument of "southward invasion" as put forth by the Pak junta and "proves" that the permanent division of Korea as "two Koreas" is a foregone conclusion.

Such project has come at a time when influence-buying and cultural infiltration operations by the "International Anti-Communist League—the Unification Church" have been revealed in Japan and the United States, generating worldwide controversy.

After repeated consultations with Tanaka Yuko, president of the "Toho Film Company," the "International Anti-Communist League—the Unification Church" established the "I.A. Production" in the U.S. in a bid to brand this film "U.S.-made."

Although the "I.A. Production" is to produce "Inchon" with funds of ¥5 billion, the "Toho Film Company" has subcontracted this project at the cost of ¥3,300-3,500 million, in an attempt at soothing possible public furor against this movie and obscuring the question of responsibility.

A tentative contract has been concluded between the faked-up "I. A. Production" and the "Toho Film Company" and a total of ¥1 billion is spent on employing a director and actors and actresses.

A person engaged in making this film as a representative of the "I. A. Production" is Ishii Mitsuharu, who is the former President of the "Unification Industry" in charge of the financial department and president of "World Daily", organ of the "International Anti-Communist League."

It is no coincidence that the "International Anti-Communist League" plans to produce a film in which the U.S. imperialists, ringleader of the Korean War, are depicted as "Messiah of peace" and the DPRK as "war-like aggressive country," with "Japan-U.S.-south Korea military alliance" and "two-Korea" plot being strengthened. This is also clear from the fact that the U.S. troops in south Korea and Pak puppet clique promise overall cooperation in the film production.

U.S. N-Threat Denounced

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Mar. 1 carried commentary in connection with the lapse of 24 years since the tragedy of Bikini. It pointed out that this tragedy was one more historical testimony to the crime of the imperialists in their bid to inflict another nuclear scourge upon mankind.

Rodong Sinmun said:

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the tragedy of Bikini. But the source of nuclear scourge remains. Worse still, the danger of a nuclear war is growing each day.

It is hanging low over the head of the Japanese people, the direct victim to atomic bombs in the past.

U.S. nuclear bases have been set up in Okinawa and other parts of the Japanese territory and nuclear-powered warships and atomic submarines frequent Japanese ports. The Japanese territory itself is turning into a nuclear base of the United States.

The danger of a nuclear war is brewing in Korea, too. The U.S. has deployed quantities of nuclear weapons in south Korea and even stages nuclear bomb dropping exercises there. Such acts pose a grave threat not only to the security and peace of Korea and Japan, but to peace in Asia and the world as well.

A stop must be put to the schemings of the imperialists to increase the danger of a nuclear war, remaining deaf to the call of the people for peace. The U.S. must get out of south Korea, Japan and all other places of Asia with all their weapons, the nuclear arms included, stressed the commentary.

Korean Businessman from Here Gets Death Rap

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique Feb. 28 staged a murderous trial at the puppet supreme court and again confirmed the death sentence on Kang U Gyu, a Japan-resident Korean businessman.

At the first and second hearings, the fascist cutthroats sentenced him to death. Later they had to stage another trial when he strongly protested against it, totally denying the "indictment" facked up by them and asserting his innocence. But they only confirmed the capital punishment imposed upon the businessman.

March last, the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" announced that it had arrested 11 Korean businessmen from Japan including Kang, on charges of "spy-ring". The alleged "ring leader" of the "spy-ring" Kang was charged with organizing an underground organization called the "Council for Freedom and Unification," and recruiting other Korean residents as agents.

Kang Hwa Ok, his wife, told reporters in Tokyo on Feb. 28 that it was based on a sheer fabrication to charge her husband with "spying" and demanded his acquittal.

Editorial

Dangerous U.S. Military Moves in Korea

Over 100,000 American and south Korean troops started March 7 an 11-day air, naval and ground joint military maneuver in south Korea and in Korean waters, to the shock of the peace-loving world public. It is hard to understand why the Carter Administration has undertaken such highly provocative war game at this juncture. However, there is no denying that the current maneuver constitutes a reckless show of force and a dangerous provocation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There is a growing worldwide demand for the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea to pave the way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country. In south Korea the momentum is mounting for the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi fascist junta and in demand of the country's reunification. In this context it may be safe to define the current war game as an attempt to support the tottering puppet regime, prevent the movement for reunification and keep south Korea as a colony of the United States.

When he took over in Washington last year, President Carter stressed his determination to follow "moral foreign policy" and pull U.S. troops out of south Korea. What he has since been doing is the adherence to the "policy of strength" with regard to Korea. His Administration is no better than his predecessors.'

The American Government is justifying the continuing air force and naval presence in south Korea by clamoring about the phaseout of ground troops from there. They have also promised to give a huge amount of military assistance to Seoul as "compensatory measures" to offset the effects of the planned phaseout.

What deserves our particular attention is the fact that the Americans are working the hardest to achieve a military integration of the United States, Japan and south Korea in accordance with the new Asian strategy based on the use of nuclear weapons, namely, a quick-reaction system for a contingency on the Korean Peninsula. In his interview with *U.S. News and World Report* last May Carter implied the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean front. It is clear from the "defense report" and other related documents released by the American Government this year that the Americans are targeting the Korean Peninsula in their Pacific military operational planning with massive use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Evidence is: the participation in the March 7-18 "Team Spirit '78" of neutron-tipped Lance missile units, B-52's carrying cruise missile Tomahawk and nuclear-armed carrier Midway. Reports say that the current maneuver involves long-distance airlift, landing operations near the MDL, ground warfare drills and marine operations. American bases in Japan are functioning as relay and logistic support bases for the "Team Spirit '78" operation, regardless of the U.S.-Japan agreement on "prior consultations."

The situation is now so explosive on the Korean Peninsula that a war may break out any moment, endangering the peace of Asia.

There is no factual evidence or ground to support the argument that "the threat of invasion from the north" exists. The source of constant tension and war danger is to be sought in the acts of the United States Government of reinforcing their military presence in south Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and helping the south Korean puppets plan an attack on the northern half.

The United States must realize that peace is maintained on the Korean Peninsula as a result of the perseverance on the part of the DPRK Government. The DPRK Government is willing and ready to have the country reunified and remove the north-south military confrontation. The DPRK has repeatedly offered to start mutual disarmament to reduce the troop strength of the two opposing armys 100,000 men each and to talk peace with the U.S. Government.

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